

**Pseudofersia spinifer** (LEACH)

Taken on the Florida Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus floridanus*) at Great Sale Key, Bahams, July 17, '05, by Dr. G. M. Allen. A widely distributed species of the tropics, frequenting the Man-o'-War-Bird (*Fregata aquila*), Gannets and Black Vulture.

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**NOTES ON NEOTTIGLOSSA TRILINEATA KIRBY  
(HEMIPTERA, PENTATOMIDÆ)<sup>1</sup>**

BY ROLAND F. HUSSEY

In Richardson's "Fauna Boreali-Americana" (Vol. 4, 1837, p. 276, pl. vi, figs. 6, 6a), W. Kirby described and figured a *Pentatoma trilineata*, from one specimen "taken in the road from New York to Cumberland House" [Saskatchewan], and proposed for it a new subgenus, *Neottiglossa*, which he characterized, in the following words:

"Nose shorter than the cheeks. *Bed of the promuscis* elevated on each side at the base.

"In the typical *Pentatomæ*, the part which I regard as analogous to a *nose* is of the same length with the two lateral lobes of the front, and the base of the cavity in which the *promuscis* reposes when unemployed is not so elevated."

Whatever may be said of this generic diagnosis, whose incompleteness led to the redescription of the genus under different names by Dohrn (1860) and by Fieber (1861), Kirby's description of *Pentatoma trilineata* serves amply for the identification of the species, and it is surprising that it has not been better understood. Dallas (List of Hemip., i, 1851, p. 224) records the species from Hudson's Bay and from Nova Scotia. Uhler (Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., xiv, 1871, p. 96) placed *trilineata* as a synonym of *Neottiglossa undata* Say, in which he was followed by Stål (Enum. Hem., ii, 1872, p. 18). A few years later, Uhler (Bull. U. S. Geol. Geogr. Surv., iii, 1877, p. 401) separated the two species,

<sup>1</sup>Contribution from the Entomological Laboratory of the Bussey Institution, Harvard University, No. 200.

recording *trilineata* from Dakota, British Columbia, California, Nebraska, Canada, and the region of the Mackenzie River, and stated that *trilineata* differs from *undata* "in being larger and more robust and blunt anteriorly, the head entirely black and more coarsely punctate, the venter more widely black, and the femora much more invaded with black." Forty-five years have elapsed since Uhler published these notes, yet no one has given us any further information regarding Kirby's species.

Among some Hemiptera collected in northern Michigan by Mr. S. Moore of Detroit, recently submitted to me by the Museum of Zoölogy of the University of Michigan, there is one specimen which I refer without hesitation to *Neottiglossa trilineata*. It agrees well with Kirby's original description, differing only in its slightly smaller size ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  mm. as compared with 3 lines) and in the markings of pronotum and scutellum; but these differences are no greater than may be found in a series of *N. undata*. The specimen before me differs more considerably from Kirby's figures, but these agree neither with each other nor with his description, for in one figure the lateral margins of the pronotum are represented as concavely sinuate, and in the other as straight and concolorous, while the description reads "Prothorax. . with the lateral margin. . white."

*Neottiglossa trilineata*, as I identify it, differs from *N. undata* in its darker coloration anteriorly, in the more obtuse apex of the head, in the more broadly flattened pronotal margins, in antennal structure, and in the form of the ventral abdominal segments. Since the species has been so little understood by American entomologists, I have thought best to give a full description of the specimen before me, together with figures illustrating some of the characters by which it differs from *N. undata*.

Head, black, a little bronzed, somewhat shining, deeply and closely punctate, the punctures somewhat finer on the base of the vertex. Sides of head subparallel for a short distance before the eyes, thence concavely sinuate to a point beyond the middle of the tylus, thence straight and converging at an angle of about  $110^\circ$ ; extreme lateral margin very lightly reflexed; apex

of head slightly but distinctly emarginate. Head, seen in profile (Fig. 1, A), less abruptly deflexed than in *N. undata* (Fig. 1, B), and the apex less acute. Ratio of lengths of antennal segments 19:23:20:35:45 (in *undata* the ratio of segment II to segment III

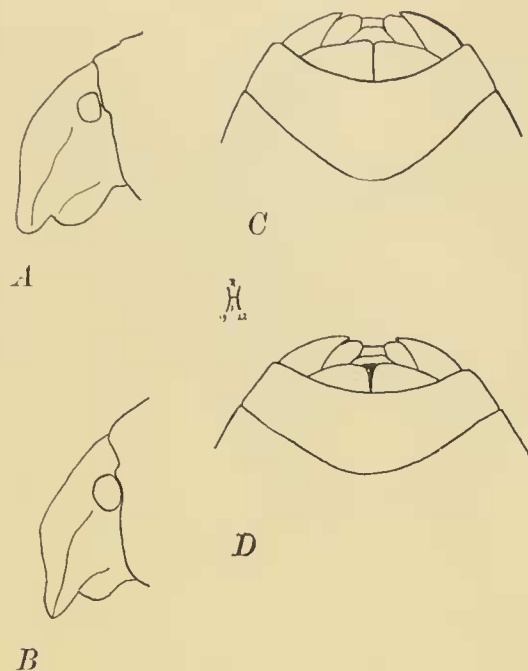


Fig. 1.—A, head of *Neottiglossa trilineata*; B, head of *N. undata*; C, Apical ventral segments of *N. trilineata*; D, ventral segments of *N. undata*.

is 23:17); the three basal segments yellowish, the third darkened toward the apex and on the sides, fourth and fifth segments black. Rostrum nearly reaching the hind coxæ, apical segment piceous.

Pronotum black and closely punctate on the anterior half, obscure testaceous and more sparsely punctate on the posterior half; median line and a small irregular spot behind each callosity yellow. In the specimen before me the median line is obsolete behind the middle of the disc. Lateral margins straight, white, impunctate, broader than in *N. undata*; when viewed from above, there appears to be a narrow black line along the extreme edge, but this is not visible when the pronotum is viewed from the side. Anterior and humeral angles as in *N. undata*; postero-lateral margins a little more oblique and the posterior angles less broadly rounded than in that species.

Scutellum testaceous, sparsely punctate with black, the basal angles impressed, black, the apex with a piceous spot. Median line yellow, extending back from the base for about two-thirds the length of the scutellum, suddenly abbreviated; a transverse yellowish line crosses it at the middle of the scutellum and joins at each side a sublateral line which extends forward to the base of the scutellum; all these lines are faintly margined with piceous, and form a distinct trident-shaped marking. Base of the scutellum between the arms of the trident infuscated or piceous, and more densely punctate than the remainder of the scutellum.

Hemelytra testaceous, sparsely black punctate, with two piceous spots on the apical margin of the corium, one near the inner angle, the other at the end of the cubitus. Membrane white.

Abdomen black above, connexivum white. Beneath bronze-black, closely punctate; coxal cavities and legs yellowish, the femora spotted and lined with black, the tibiæ with short black lines on the distal half of the anterior and posterior faces, the third tarsal segment piceous. Sixth ventral segment more produced anteriorly (♀) (Fig. 1, C) than in *N. undata* (Fig. 1, D).

Length,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Redescribed from one female taken on the beach of Lake Michigan (in wash-up?) near St. Ignace, Mackinac County, Michigan, May 31, 1921 (S. Moore), and deposited in the Museum of Zoölogy of the University of Michigan.